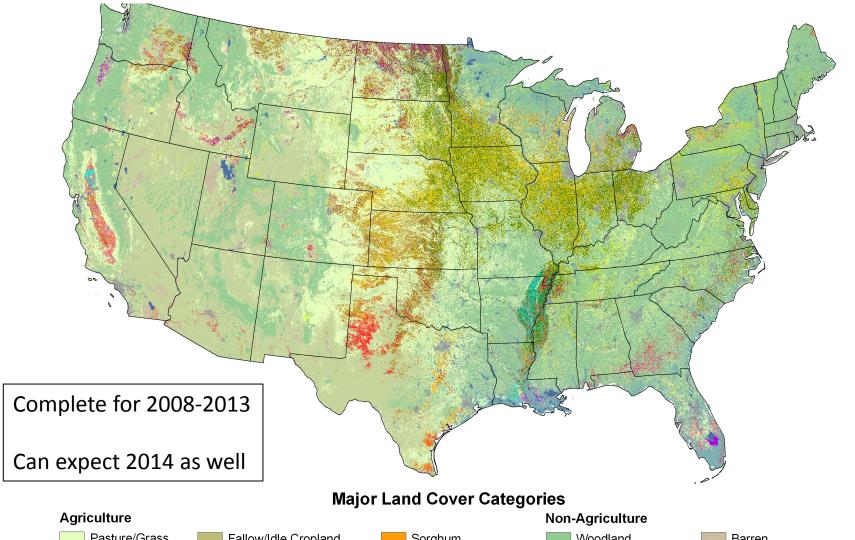


David M. Johnson dave.johnson@nass.usda.gov

Landsat Science Team Meeting
Corvallis, Oregon
July 23, 2014

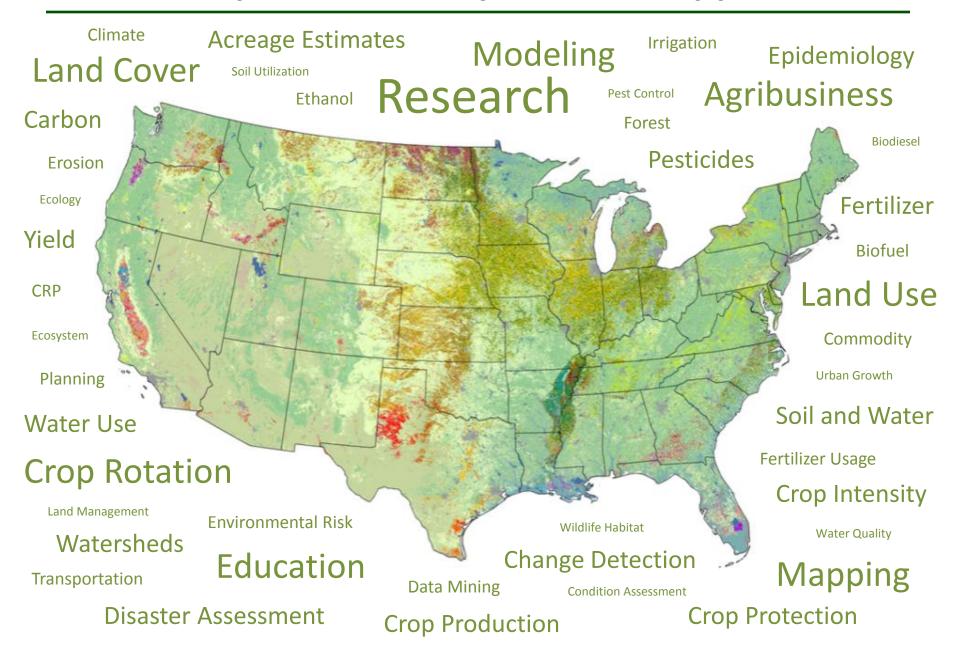
Cropland Data Layer (CDL)

Crop specific land cover classification for the USA

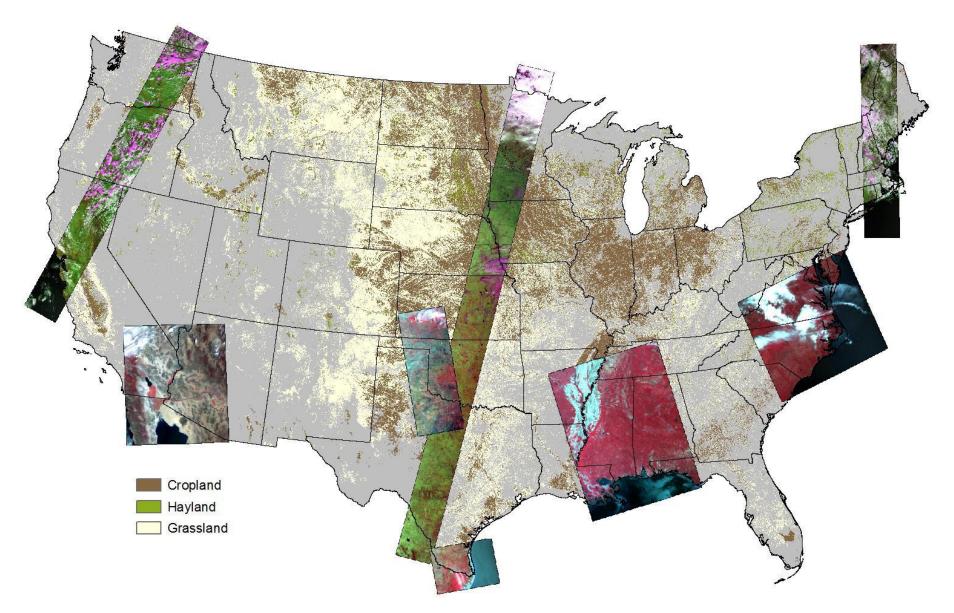


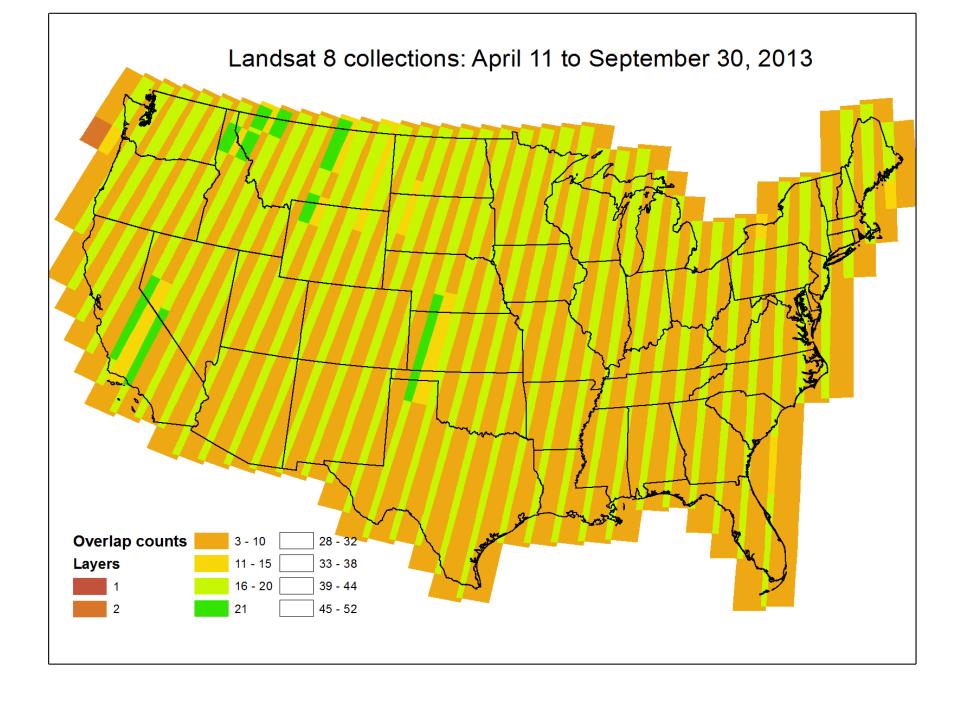
Pasture/Grass Fallow/Idle Cropland Sorghum Woodland Barren Alfalfa Other Small Grains Corn Shrubland Perennial Ice/Snow Soybeans Cotton Urban/Developed Rice All Wheat Other Crops Wetlands Other Hay Vegetables/Fruits/Nuts Water

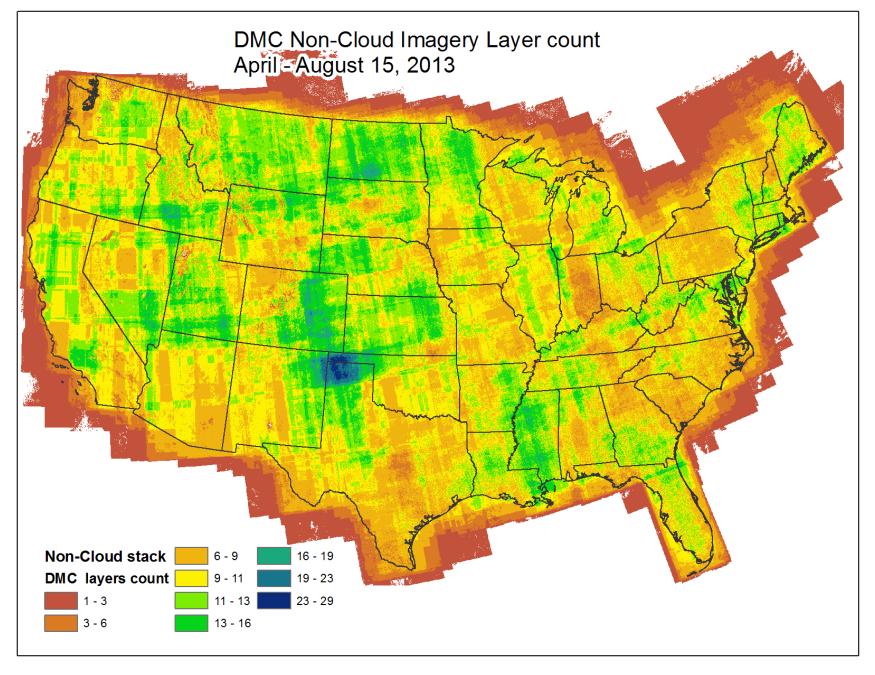
NASS Cropland Data Layer known applications



L8 & DMC collects May 5, 2014

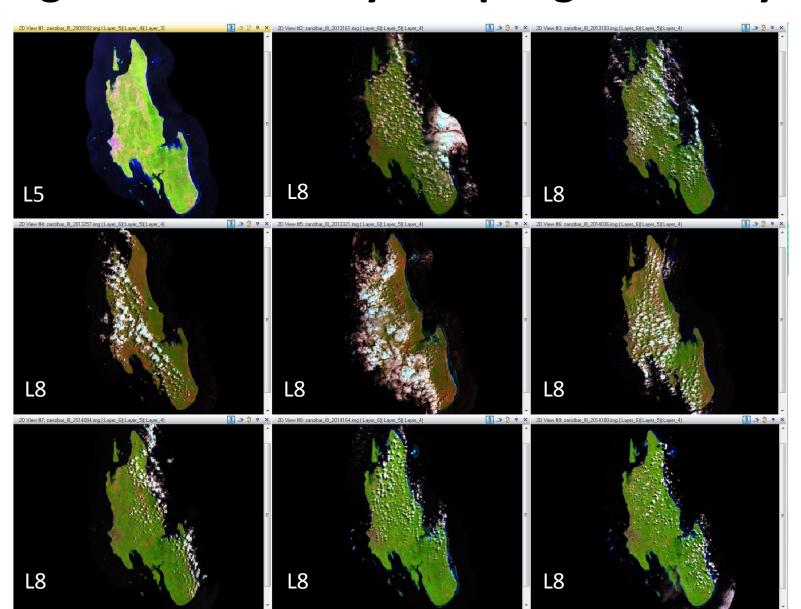


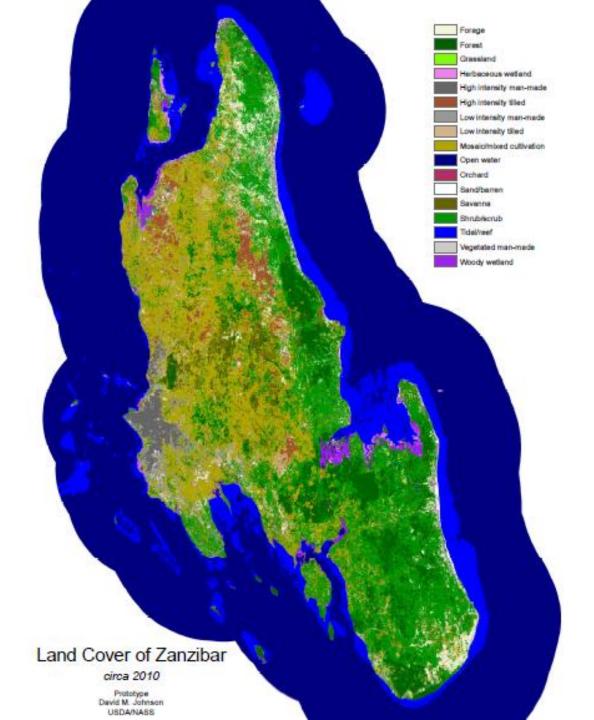


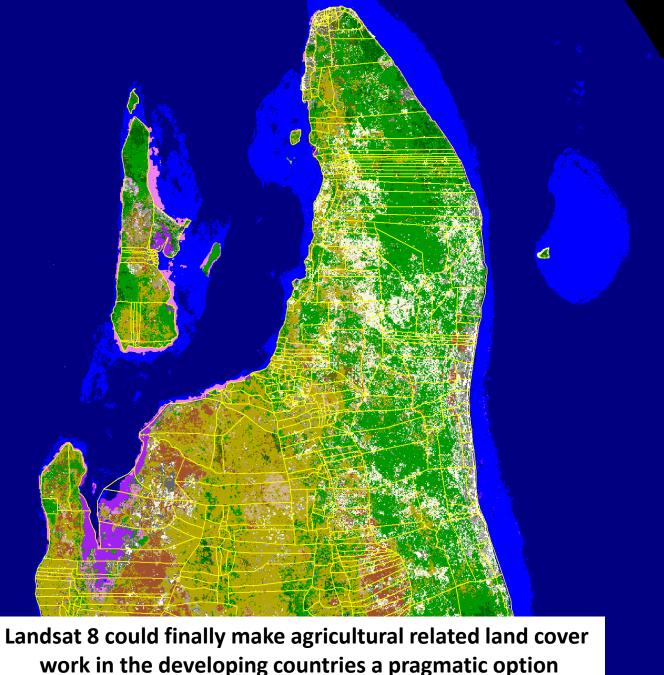


The DMC scene location/size randomness makes for better looking classifications overall

Land cover mapping abroad to improve agricultural survey sampling efficiency

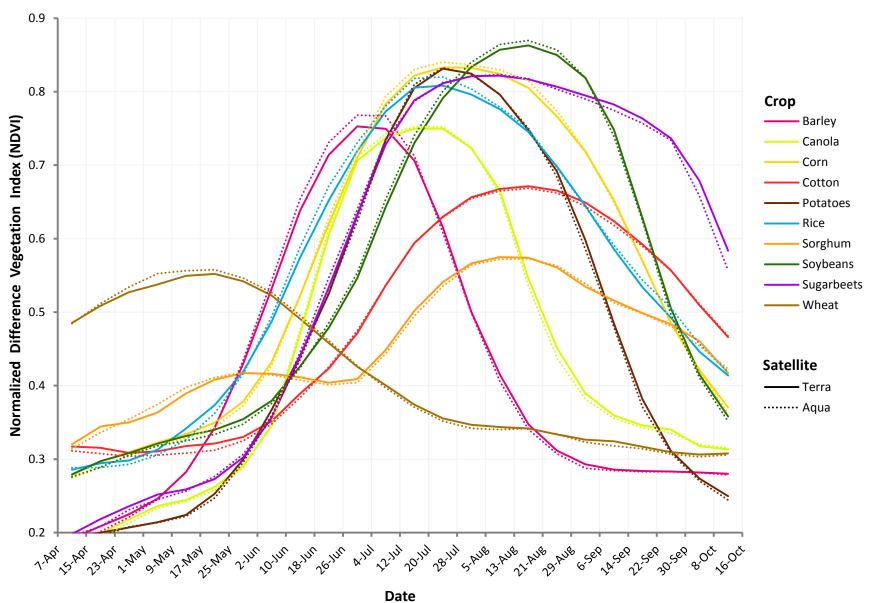




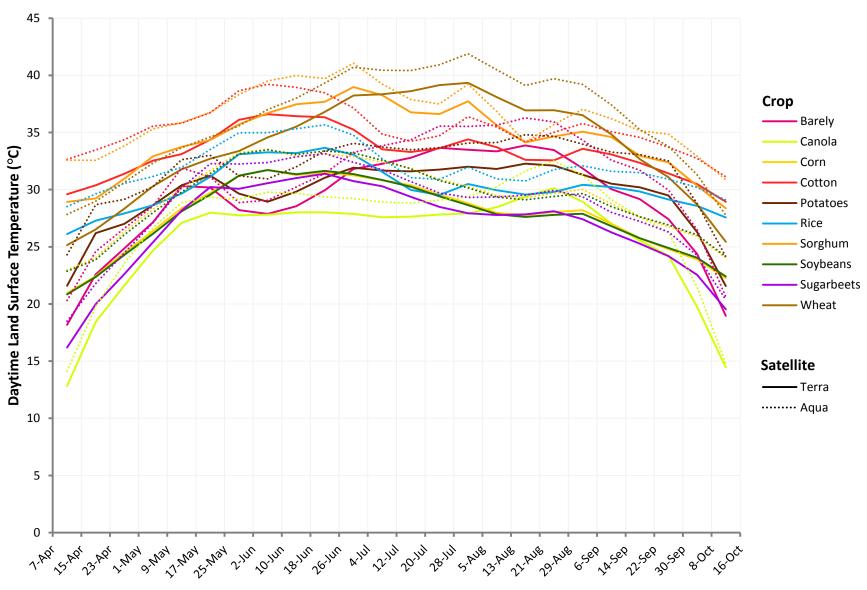


work in the developing countries a pragmatic option

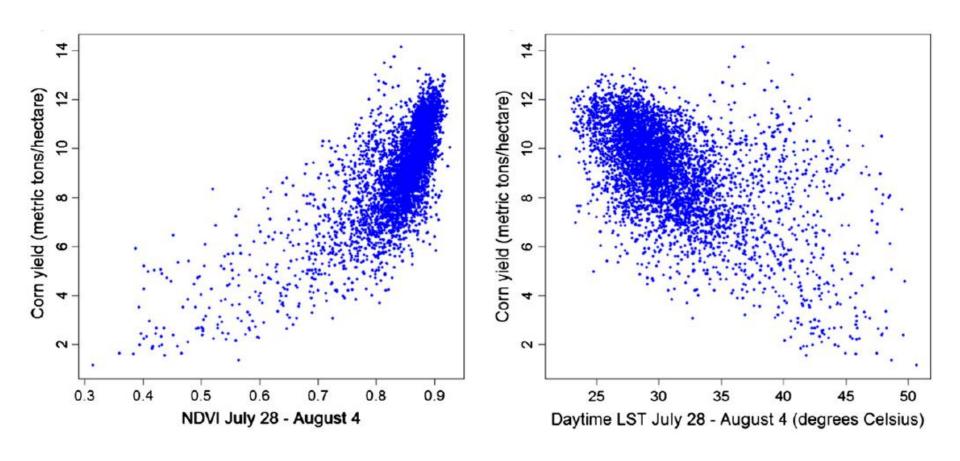
Typical MODIS Observed Phenologies



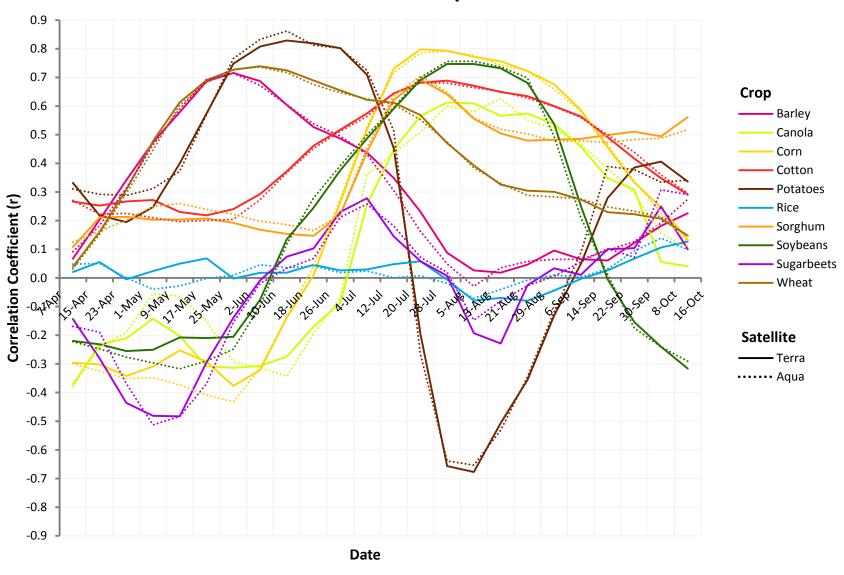
Typical MODIS Observed Phenologies



The relationships (mid summer) to crop yields

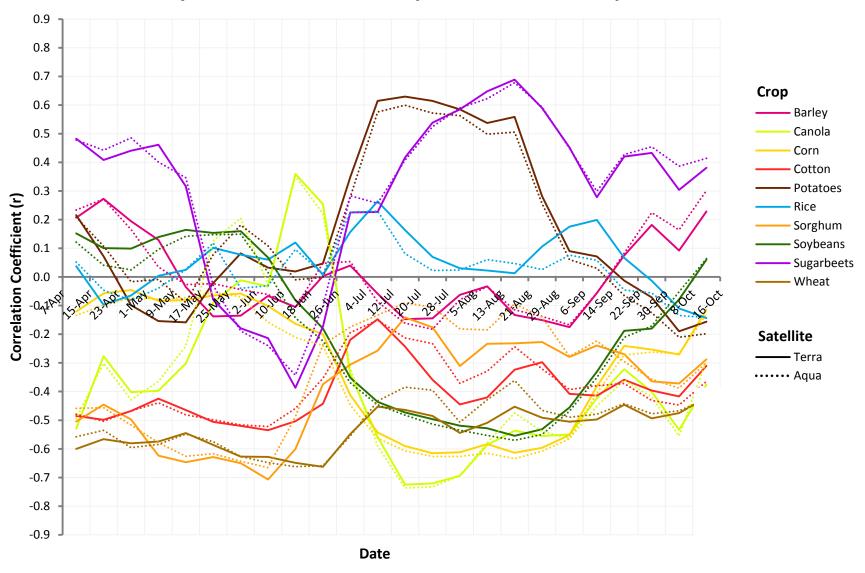


NDVI vs Yield Dependence



Fairly strong positive relationship at some point during the growing season for most crops

Daytime Land Surface Temperature vs Yield Dependence



There are also relationships (positive or negative) to Land Surface Temperature for some crops

